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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The invention pertains generally to shaft sections of Billiard, Pool and Snooker Cues, see FIG. 1, a front elevation or plan view of a jointed cue stick. More specifically to the benefits resulting from (3) three or more opposing multiple wood inlays on the shaft section of the Cue. These multiple wood inlays can be incorporated on single piece Cues with the same benefits.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention possesses numerous benefits and advantages over the present day Cue or Cue shaft. In particular, the invention utilizes multiple opposing wood inlays to stiffen the shaft while maintaining a

solid core, this reinforces the solid core shaft integrity so it will; reduce flex when striking the Cue Ball; not warp; provides overall Cue balance potential by using different inlay woods; the tip of the reinforced Cue can also be turned or machined to a smaller diameter, (9.3 -9.5 mm or .366 - .375inches) providing greater flexibility for improved Cue Ball draw or in Billiard language more English on the Cue Ball; and overall, with different wood species, improves the appearance of the Cue with a balanced shaft and butt wood finish. This is accomplished by cutting grooves to a depth so that the inlay will extend the length of the shaft after the piece is turned to a conical taper from a square or multiple sided piece of wood, or other material the length of the shaft assembly.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1. is a front elevation or plan view of a jointed cue stick of the present invention.

FIG. 2. Comprises two (2) enlarged sectional views of the inlayed shaft assembly.

FIG. 3. Is an end view of the Super-Shaft assembly inlay detail, for clarity the leather tip and ferrule are not illustrated.

FIG. 4. Is the butt end view of the Super-Shaft assembly inlay detail, for clarity the shaft joint details are not illustrated.

FIG. 5. Is an exploded isometric view of the Super-Shaft assembly

HISTORY OF THE CUE

The original leather tipped cue was introduced during the early part of the 19th century, this was a single long tapered solid wood shaft and butt assembly to which a leather tip was attached. The leather tip was a major technical advancement. The Cue tip would now hold a chalk surface to increase friction between the cue tip and the cue ball. This increased friction improved Cue ball action or desired spin on the cue ball for control and position roll. The 20th century introduced the (2) two piece cue for ease of transportation. This cue consists of a shaft section and a butt section which uses a screw arrangement to connect them to each other to make a full length cue. The shaft section to this date has not changed. Wood is still the preferred material by the serious and professional player. Fiberglass and graphite shafts are available but do not provide the resilience or feel of a wood shaft.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Turning now to the drawings in which like reference characters indicate corresponding elements throughout the several views, attention is first directed to FIG. 1 which illustrates a plan or elevated view of an inlayed jointed cue stick in accordance to the invention and generally designated by the reference character 20. FIG. 2 is an enlarged view of the inlayed shaft assembly (Super-Shaft) and designated by the reference character 30. Note, Super-Shaft assembly and inlayed shaft assembly are interchangeably used and designated by the reference character 30. FIGS. 3 and 4 are respectively bare tenon and joint end views of the Super-Shaft, reference character 26 details the tenon, joint details are not illustrated. FIG. 5 is an exploded isometric view of the solid shaft core and inlay arrangement.

Jointed cue sticks such as cue stick 20 typically comprise an elongated conic frustum constructed so that no particular side is the top, having a tip reference character 21 for the purpose of striking a cue ball, a ferrule 22 which reinforces the narrow end of the inlayed shaft assembly reference character 30 via the tenon reference character 26 and sized overall so the butt the wider or thicker end of the conic frustum reference character 31 fits the human hand.

FIG. 1 is a plan or elevated view of a Super-Shaft jointed cue stick 20. The complete detailed arrangement of a jointed cue stick illustrates tip 21, ferrule 22, solid shaft core 25, inlayed shaft assembly 30, shaft inlay 32, shaft joint assembly 23, butt joint assembly 24 and butt assembly 31.

FIG. 2 is a plan or elevated view of an inlayed shaft assembly reference character 30 with a detailed view of the tenon reference character 26, shaft joint 23 is not illustrated.

FIG. 3 is an enlarged bare tip end view of shaft assembly 30, detailing the solid shaft core 25 and inlay 32 arrangement. For clarity the tenon 26, tip 21 and ferrule 22 are not illustrated.

FIG. 4 is an enlarged bare joint end view of shaft assembly 30, detailing the solid shaft core 25 and inlay 32 arrangement. For clarity the joint 23 is not illustrated.

FIG. 5 is an exploded isometric view of shaft assembly 30, providing a detailed view of the solid core shaft 25 and inlay 32 arrangements. For clarity the tenon 26, tip 21, ferrule 22 and shaft joint assembly 23 are not illustrated.